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The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

Egypt.

THE Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY paid a short visit to Egypt in April, as the guest of the Treasurer. Although the visit was entirely unofficial, they naturally paid their respects to Sir EVELYN BARING, Her Majesty's Representative at Cairo.

Sir E. BARING was extremely courteous to both the Representatives of the Society, and of his own accord procured them an interview with the KHEDIVE. His Highness expressed his pleasure at being able to state, in the presence of Sir EVELYN BARING, to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, that the work on which that body had so long been engaged met with his entire sympathy. He expressed his great abhorrence of the barbarous and cruel Slave-trade which had so long desolated Africa; and explained that although in a Mohammedan country like Egypt, Slavery itself could only be abolished by degrees, the sale of Slaves and their introduction into Egypt was now an offence against the law. The KHEDIVE expressed his hearty approval of the establishment of the "Home for Freed Women Slaves" in Cairo, which he considered was performing an excellent work. He narrated in an animated manner the history of a little white Circassian Slave girl, who, not long ago, escaped from her mistress, a lady of rank, and was taken by a policeman to the Cairo Home, of which Institution Sir EVELYN BARING is president. When the President consulted the KHEDIVE as to what was to be done with the little Slave, whose mistress was making great efforts to recover her property for which she had paid £130, the KHEDIVE volunteered to provide for the child, and have her educated in the Khedivial school at his expense.

His Highness appeared amused at the idea of the old lady having made a bad debt of £130, and thought that this would prevent people from being willing to spend such large sums on so uncertain a property.

CAIRO HOME.

The Treasurer and Secretary visited this excellent institution, and were shown over the whole of the premises by the lady superintendent, Mrs. CREWE, who devotes her time to looking after the unfortunate waifs who take

refuge within its walls. Only a small number of Slaves were in the house at the time of their visit, because so great is the demand for female servants that Mrs. CREWE is generally able to find them situations in respectable families, within a very few days of their arrival at the Home.

As the official report of the work done will shortly be forwarded to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY by Sir EVELYN BARING and Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, it will be better to leave all statistics until that document is received; but it is hoped that when the facts have been laid before the people of England there will be no difficulty in obtaining the pecuniary support necessary for the continuance of an institution which has already done a very appreciable amount of good.

The impression left upon the minds of the party of ladies and gentlemen who were allowed to inspect the Home, on the introduction of Sir EVELYN BARING, was that this institution was doing excellent work, and was well worthy of the support of the people of England.

Slavery in Egypt.

Report of the Secretary.

DURING a recent visit to Egypt, I was enabled, by the courtesy of Sir EVELYN BARING, to obtain some insight into the mode by which Slaves are able to emancipate themselves in that country by application at the offices of the Slave-Trade Department, of which there is one in each province.

The head office is at Cairo, under the direction of Colonel SCHAEFER, a native of Luxembourg, whose energy in supervising the carrying out of the work of emancipation throughout the whole area of his extensive department, is worthy of all praise.

I was very pleased to hear both from H.H. the KHEDIVE, and from H.E. Sir EVELYN BARING their opinions that Colonel SCHAEFER's work, and that of his assistants, rendered it extremely difficult for any fresh Slaves to be imported into Egypt, and for any of those still in Slavery to be sold to other masters.

Opinions differ as to the numbers that are able to be smuggled into the country, though it is generally admitted that the trade could only be carried on to a very limited extent. In Mohammedan countries, where the seclusion of the harem system is inviolable, it is, of course, impossible to obtain exact statistics. It is now becoming generally known by the Slaves that they can at any time obtain their freedom by presenting themselves at one of the offices of the Slave-Trade Department, and demanding papers of manumission, and of this they are not slow to avail themselves, as between 2,000 and 3,000 annually claim their freedom at the different offices.

Whilst I was receiving from Colonel SCHAEFER full particulars of the working of the system, three Soudanese women Slaves presented themselves,

and demanded their freedom. Papers were immediately made out, and an attendant from the Cairo Home for Freed Women Slaves, a very intelligent Abyssinian girl, who attends daily at the office, took charge of them, and carried them off to the Home, where they would be cared for until suitable situations could be found for them.

I was thus able to witness the whole process by which Slaves obtain their freedom, and I am glad to bear witness not only to the facilities afforded to the Slaves by the department over which Colonel SCHAEFER so worthily presides, but also to the excellent arrangements made at the "Cairo Home" for taking care of freed women, and procuring them a means of livelihood.

Several hundred women Slaves pass through this Home during the year, but the continuance of this useful work will be dependent upon the support which the institution may receive from the public of England.

I am shortly expecting an official report of the work of the Home during 1887, from Sir EVELYN BARING, the President, and Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, the Treasurer, and I will then endeavour to give some further details upon the subject. Meanwhile, contributions towards the support of the Home may be forwarded to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

It is satisfactory to find that the Convention made with the late KHEDIVE, prohibiting the sale of Slaves from house to house in Egypt proper after 1884, is now actually in process of being carried out, as any one buying or selling a Slave is subject to heavy penalties.

For this we are undoubtedly indebted to the enlightened policy of H.H. the KHEDIVE and to beneficent influence of SIR EVELYN BARING.

April 30th, 1888.

CHAS. H. ALLEN.

SLAVES FREED IN EGYPT, IN MARCH, 1888.

UPPER EGYPT.				LOWER EGYPT.			
Province of Esneh	...	...	110	Cairo	...	...	32
Province of Keneh	...	...	11	Alexandria	...	...	6
Other Provinces	...	...	8	Other Provinces	...	...	5

Arab Attack on British Settlement on Lake Nyassa.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has forwarded the following letter to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, respecting the late hostile attitude of the Arabs on Lake Nyassa, in which they repeat the expression of their opinion that the best mode of preventing such demonstrations would be the providing the Consul with a proper means for traversing the lake independent of the chance aid from steamers belonging to private parties.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., 9th March, 1888.

MY LORD,—The earnest attention of the Committee of this Society has been drawn to the serious news received by the last mail from Lake Nyassa.

The attack on a trading station by marauding Arabs is naturally supposed to be connected with the Slave-trade, as the country around the lake is known to be the headquarters for the collection of Slaves for transport to the south-eastern coast.

As the Committee have not had the opportunity of seeing any official report from Mr. Consul HAWES, they do not wish to assert that the attack lately reported was entirely due to the action of Slave-traders, although there can be little doubt that the presence of Arabs in such force must be due to the desire to carry on a trade in ivory, which they can do with little profit if not combined with the trade in Slaves.

When Consul HAWES was appointed Her Majesty's Representative to the African kings and chiefs on Lake Nyassa, the Committee of this Society strongly urged upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of placing a small steamer upon the lake at the sole disposal of the Consul, as without that his action must be so materially crippled that it could be of little real value. This view the Committee still hold, as it is impossible for an officer in Her Majesty's Service to travel on foot any considerable distance along the difficult shores of this extensive lake, and a chance passage on one of the missionary or trading steamers would be of little service in comparison with the facilities afforded by a small vessel devoted exclusively to consular exigencies.

The Committee believe that precedents of a kind somewhat similar are not wanting. When Her Majesty's Government decided to send Consul BAKER to Khartoum, it was specially provided that he should have the means of making periodical journeys through the extensive districts of the Soudan. Although this was never carried out, owing to the war in that country, the probable expense would not have been much less than the cost of a steamer on the lake.

The Committee would, therefore, respectfully urge upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity, in the interests of humanity and of commerce, of placing a small steamer (similar to those now used by the missionaries and traders) upon the waters of Lake Nyassa, at the sole disposition of the Consul.

By order of the Committee,

I have the honour to be,

Your lordship's faithful servant,

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Secretary.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 17th, 1888.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 9th inst., urging the desirability of a

Consular steamer being placed on Lake Nyassa, I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, to inform you that CONSUL HAWES has passed much of his time in travelling to interview native chiefs, and that most of the important journeys have been to chiefs who could not have been reached by water ; but that he has apparently never been at a loss for water transport when he required it.

Under these circumstances, it would not, in his Lordship's opinion, be expedient to charge the public revenue with the purchase and maintenance of a Consular steamer.

I am, etc.,

J. PAUNCEFOTE.

To Secretary, ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The following letter, which appeared in *The Times*, in May, 1884, shows that the attention of the Government was earnestly called to the question of placing a steamer on Lake Nyassa, for the use of the Consul, by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, four years ago.

The Government of that day pleaded the same excuse as that given by the present head of the Foreign Office—viz., want of funds—but we believe that the money expended on such a service would probably save the country from having to pay far larger sums hereafter :—

“LAKE NYASSA AND THE RIVER SHIRE.”

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Times*.

SIR,—The Rev. W. P. JOHNSON, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, who has lately arrived in England, tells us that at a certain point in Lake Nyassa 10,000 Slaves annually cross from the west to the eastern shore. Here the stream divides, and finds its way by various routes to the sea coast. Does not this account for the constant supply of Slave labour in the Comoro Islands and of indentured labour under the *engagé* system in the islands belonging to France?

In October last Captain C. E. FOOT, R.N., was appointed Her Majesty's Consul in the territories of the African kings and chiefs in the districts adjacent to Lake Nyassa, “for the purpose of suppressing the Slave trade and developing civilisation and commerce in Central Africa.” Mr. JOHNSON tells us that Captain FOOT is now on the borders of the lake, but, for want of a steam launch, he is unable to move about, or to carry out the mission for which he was appointed. In fact, he is very much in the position of a cavalry officer without a horse. The Universities' Mission are about to place a small steam launch on Lake Nyassa, at a cost of something under £3,000. A similar launch supplied to Captain FOOT would enable him to traverse the lake from end to end at discretion, and we are assured that a steam vessel carrying Her Majesty's flag would, without the employment of physical force, have an immense effect in stopping the Slave-trade in those waters.

There is reason to believe that the Foreign Office are in no way opposed to supplying Captain FOOT with the natural means of locomotion ; but when it becomes a question of spending money, the Treasury has to be appealed to. I venture to think that for so laudable an object the British public will not object to the spending of the small sum of £3,000.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

55, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C., May 20th, 1884.

East Central Africa.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, to consider the position of the missions, and British interests generally, in East Central Africa, with special reference to the attitude recently taken up by the Portuguese in that region, and the increase of the Slave-trade. The meeting was convened by the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland, and the Free Church of Scotland's Foreign Mission; the Universities' Mission, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, the African Lakes' Company, and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society were also represented. Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH occupied the chair, and among others present were the EARL OF ABERDEEN; the EARL OF ROSEBURY; Sir W. MUIR; Sir CHARLES DALRYMPLE, M.P.; Sir DONALD CURRIE, M.P.; Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, M.P.; Sir GEORGE BALFOUR, M.P.; Messrs. J. B. BALFOUR, M.P.; T. R. BUCHANAN, M.P.; H. J. WILSON, M.P.; I. HOLDEN, M.P.; A. ASHER, M.P.; J. C. BOLTON, M.P.; E. MARJORIBANKS, M.P.; R. HALDANE, M.P.; A. CRAIG SELLAR, M.P.; A. J. CAMPBELL, M.P.; W. CALDWELL, M.P.; Dr. HUNTER, M.P.; Dr. CLARK, M.P.; the Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Edinburgh; the Rev. Professor LINDSAY, Glasgow; the Rev. Mr. ALISON, the Rev. Dr. RANKIN, Muthil; the Rev. Professor DRUMMOND, the Rev. J. M'MURTRIE, Dr. GEORGE SMITH, Messrs. J. CAMPBELL, of Tillichewan, T. G. MURRAY, GILBERT BEITH, JOHN STEPHEN, Rev. H. WALLER, W. H. WYLDE, Esq., C.M.G.; A. B. WYLDE, Esq.; ALFRED E. PEASE, Esq., M.P.; Rev. W. H. PENNEY; J. G. ALEXANDER, Esq., LL.B.; F. W. FOX, Esq.; D. MACKENZIE, Esq.; Mr. J. EASTOE TEALL, and others.

The Chairman said that they were met, as the representatives of the Established Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the Scottish Geographical Society, and the Universities' Mission of England, to discuss the critical state of matters as regarded the apprehended extension of Portuguese influence over the portion of Africa in which they were all so much interested. It was not only in the interests of the missions, but of British commerce and trade that they would speak; for they were fortunate in this respect, that the trade in that district, so far as it had been developed, was entirely in the hands of those who were friendly to the missions, and who put no obstacles in their way in the form of liquor traffic. Therefore, as trades and as missions, they were able to stand on the one platform in respect to this territory. Briefly, their apprehension was this, that the claims now being made by the Portuguese might be recognised by European nations—this country among the number. That claim was a claim to a large tract of territory south of Tanganyika, extending right across the great continent of Africa. In these circumstances, it was desirable that as much influence as possible should be brought to bear on our Government and on public opinion in this country to awaken them to a sense of the danger to British interests which was involved in such a recognition of the supremacy of Portugal, and they must press upon the Government the extreme inexpediency of giving any sanction to those claims. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. M'MURTRIE, convener of the Church of Scotland's Foreign Mission Committee, intimated apologies for absence from the DUKE OF ARGYLL, the EARL OF ELGIN, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Lord WATSON, Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON, M.P.; Sir H. MAXWELL, M.P.; Sir G. TREVELYAN, M.P.; Sir A. ORR-EWING, M.P.; Sir A. CAMPBELL, M.P.; Messrs. CHILDERS, FIRTH, P. M'LAGAN, THORBURN, BAIRD, HOZIER, R. F. F. CAMPBELL, M.P.'s; and Dr. CAMERON, M.P. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had asked him to

read his letter. It was as follows :—"The subject of the intended conference of the Foreign Missions Societies of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland to-morrow is of large importance, and all possible attention will be given to the requests which they will make to the Secretary of State. As I must be concerned in dealing with them officially, it would hardly be proper for me to attend the conference, nor could I conveniently do so, as at the hour of its meeting I must be engaged at the Foreign Office. I shall, however, take a special interest in the matter when it comes before the Secretary of State." (Applause.) Mr. M'MURTRIE said that on behalf of their missionaries they did not ask protection against the natives of Africa, for in going they took their lives in their hands, but they asked that the natives might be delivered, if possible, from the inroad of Slave-hunting Arabs, and that the missions might not be strangled by the measures of Portugal at the mouth of the river Zambesi. It was sometimes asked why they had gone into the country behind the Portuguese power? Their answer was simply this, that they could only attack the Slave-trade of Africa at its seat and centre by going into Nyassa Land.

The Rev. Dr. SCOTT said that this was not a Church or mission question, but a British question, and in connection with it they had no quarrel with Germany, nor were they antagonistic to any Christian State. They were bound to assume that Germany, a Christian nation like ourselves, would lend its utmost influence to the putting down of the Arab atrocities connected with the Slave-trade. Nor would he like it to go forth that they had altogether a quarrel with Portugal, because Portugal had put down the Slave-trade in her own possessions. But it was a matter of territory and of delimitation, and Portugal's latest claim was for the concession of a large territory from the Ruo northwards, and embracing the whole of the region now occupied by the British, and practically it had been already delimited. Now, in regard to this territory, the missions had been in possession of that land for twenty-eight years, and our Government and churches and companies had been operating there for the same period. The Government had spent £30,000 upon it; the Scottish missions, about £100,000; the English Universities' missions, about £50,000; and the commercial companies a sum of probably £200,000. There were in actual possession of the territory fifty British representatives of the Scottish churches, eighteen of the Universities' mission, and twenty-five at least of the African Lakes Company; and these had not been squatters who invaded the region to drive out the people, but had bought their land and held the title-deeds to it; and treaties were even now in existence at the Foreign Office in relation to their purchase. As to the results of their occupation, they could show a river navigated by British enterprise, roads of considerable extent made, and a company existing and actually paying a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. out of legitimate commerce. The natives had the utmost confidence in the British there, and altogether there could hardly be shown any territory where the delimitation to us had been more thorough, and yet it was now threatened by the shutting up of the Zambesi. In these circumstances they came from the churches to those who were more enlightened in diplomatic business to ask for help and advice. They desired that the Slave work of the Arabs and the encroachments of the Portuguese should be checked, and means taken to preserve British interests already established there.

Mr. HALDANE, M.P., pointed out that in the diplomatic correspondence with Germany the English Government had expressly agreed not to acquire possessions, but only to undertake protectorates, and that England was to leave Germany a free hand for the future in the territories south of the Victoria Nyanza Lake. He wanted

to know whether this description "south of the Victoria Nyanza" did not embrace the whole territory which the resolution to be submitted at this conference suggested should be declared "a sphere of British influence."

The Chairman explained that he understood that the German territory extended from the south of the Victoria Nyanza down to the middle of Lake Tanganyika, but that the convention with Germany did not include any land south of that point.

Mr. J. B. BALFOUR asked if there was any western limit?

The Chairman replied in the negative.

Professor LINDSAY said they did not ask that anything be done to interfere with the actual possessions of Germany, nor with the actual possessions of Portugal; but if they could not get a free inroad for British goods up the Zambesi and the Shire, then it would be well understood that our missionaries would be separated altogether from all the world. If that route were closed, it would be like taking our missions by the throat and strangling them. Therefore, they asked that British ships be allowed to go up the river, and that the waterways to the coast be kept absolutely open. He might add that while the Portuguese Government gave the African Lakes Company four months within which to sell their ship under pain of confiscation, a telegram had now come stating that the period had been indefinitely prolonged, which gave hope that they might still have the right thing done in that matter. Unless the waterway were kept open there could be no hope for British commerce there. After mentioning that the missions had gone into Nyassa-land with encouragement from the British Government, under Lord CLARENDON's dispatch of 1858, he said that the Government ought not now, for questions of international policy, to abandon them there. If they could hold by missionary and commercial enterprise Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, they would cut the Slave-trade in two, and practically stop it in a peaceful and commercial way.

Professor DRUMMOND said that this was really one of the gravest political questions of the day. It was the question whether the Arab or the European was to rule in Africa. Two things required to be done to check the Arab invasion. The first thing was to bring pressure to bear upon the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, and if that were done with a firm hand it would do a great deal to stop the Slave-trade. The other was to take advantage of the magnificent water ways in the interior of the country—namely, the River Shire, Lake Nyassa, and Lake Tanganyika. He thought that that could be done very cheaply, and that a protected Consul, with a depot or two of men, would be able to keep the whole country quiet.

Bishop SMYTHIES, of the English Universities' Mission, who had left Zanzibar about two months ago, said he did not think they would get the Government to attempt to establish a protectorate, but they should ask the Government to keep open communication with the coast, and they would be entitled to consider that the Government had broken faith with every one concerned with Lake Nyassa if they failed to do so.

Mr. SILVA WHITE, Secretary to the Scottish Geographical Society, expressed the warm sympathy of that Society with the objects of this meeting, and said that what they desired was that the navigation of the Zambesi should be free and open to the flags of all nations.

Dr. CLARK, M.P., said that the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR was our own creature, and if we allowed him to continue the Slave-trade in that region, this country would be to blame for it. As to the Zambesi question, he said that under the existing treaty no vessel other than a Portuguese vessel was to be allowed to trade on that river, and the fact that the African Lake Company's vessel had been allowed to do so for long showed the tolerance of the Portuguese Government.

Professor LINDSAY thought that the Foreign Office would hardly admit that matters were as Dr. CLARK had stated.

Mr. WYLDE, late of the Foreign Office, speaking as the individual who for twenty years had had before him officially the questions then being discussed, said England had never allowed the claim of the Portuguese to the Shire River, that England had always claimed the right to navigate the Zambesi, and that hitherto they had navigated that river paying a small duty.

Mr. A. E. PEASE, M.P., said that, in common with the last speaker, he was a Member of the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and he would like to know whether that Society had been asked to join in the meeting.

The Chairman said that if the Society communicated with the Churches' Mission Committees they would no doubt be able to take the Society along with them in common action. He pointed out that the resolution to be submitted only asked the Government to consider the matter, and to do so before it was too late. He then moved the following resolution :—"That this meeting, having heard the statements made by the representatives of the Universities' Missions, the Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, and the Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, resolved to express their sympathy with the missionaries and other British subjects exposed to various dangers in East Central Africa, and to press upon the Government the necessity of considering the points brought before them in the statements submitted to the meeting, namely :—1. To secure free or favourable transit for British goods in British vessels from the coast into the interior ; 2. To impress on the Government facts as to increase in the Slave-trade in connection with political changes at Zanzibar, and to take such action as may be required to check the Slave-trade ; 3. To declare Nyassa-land from the Ruo northwards a sphere of British influence."

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said that as a Member of Parliament he could not assent to the last paragraph.

Mr. T. R. BUCHANAN, M.P., who seconded the motion, said that they ought to urge as strongly as they could co-operation with Germany in repressing the Slave-trade, for Germany had now undoubtedly a very great power in Zanzibar. As to the point of declaring Nyassa-land to be a sphere of British influence, he thought they might fairly make that claim, because that country had been opened up almost exclusively by British capital, British enterprise, and British missionaries.

Sir DONALD CURRIE, M.P., expressed his regret that British interests had not been looked after more strictly. They had allowed other nations to take possession of their interests ; by their conduct they had allowed the Germans to take their place at Zanzibar, and the result was exactly the position in which they found themselves at the present moment (applause).

Dr. HUNTER, M.P., said that if the third head of the resolution were omitted they would secure unanimity, but he confessed he did not understand what that third head meant.

Mr. HALDANE, M.P., advised concurrence with Dr. HUNTER's suggestion. In all other respects he was in entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

After some further discussion the third item of the resolution was altered to read as follows :—"To take what measures seem best to them to secure the safety of British subjects and British interests in Nyassa-land." As thus amended the motion was agreed to, and a vote of thanks to the speakers and the chairman having, on the motion of the EARL OF ABERDEEN, been passed, the conference terminated.

DEPUTATION TO LORD SALISBURY.

On the 27th April a deputation from various religious and philanthropic societies waited upon the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, at his residence in Arlington Street, to lay before the Government the propositions passed by the meeting at Westminster Palace Hotel.

The deputation, which was a private one, was introduced by Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, and the following societies were represented :—

The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, by Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Sir R. N. FOWLER, M.P., Sir J. H. KENNAWAY, M.P., Mr. J. G. ALEXANDER, Mr. W. W. BAYNES, Dr. R. N. CUST, Mr. HENRY GURNEY, the Rev. J. C. YARBOROUGH, the Rev. H. WALLER, and Mr. EASTOE TEALL. The Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, by the Rev. J. MACMURTRIE, the Rev. T. ROBERTSON, and the Rev. Dr. McLEOD. The Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, by Professor LINDSAY, Professor DRUMMOND, and Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, of Tillichewan. The Royal Scottish Geographical Society, by Mr. A. SILVA WHITE and Mr. W. C. SMITH. The Universities' Mission to Central Africa, by the Rev. W. H. PENNEY, M.A., and the Rev. H. WALLER. The following gentlemen were also present :—Lord KINNAIRD, Mr. J. STEWART, M.P., Mr. T. R. BUCHANAN, M.P., Mr. CHARLES CAMERON, M.P., Dr. F. J. TOMKINS, and Mr. D. MACKENZIE.

Lord SALISBURY promised to consider the various points laid before him by the deputation.

Red Sea Tribes.

(MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

To the Right Honourable

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., &c.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

8th March, 1888.

MY LORD,—The Committee have learned with much satisfaction of an effort now being made by British Merchants to re-open trade with the Soudan from the Red Sea ports.

The Committee have viewed with much disappointment the long-continued hostilities which have unfortunately prevailed in the neighbourhood of Suakim as they believe this not only retards the re-establishment of any peaceful and productive industry, but produces a state of anarchy which affords facilities for carrying on the Slave-trade.

The Committee would therefore urge upon Her Majesty's Government the use of all means within their power for a re-opening of legitimate commerce, and a peaceful settlement of disputes amongst the tribes of the Red Sea Coast, and they respectfully ask your Lordship's kind attention to this matter.

On behalf of the Committee, I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 13th, 1888.

SIR,—I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., urging the importance of facilitating as far as possible the re-opening of trade with the Eastern Soudan, and of endeavouring to effect a peaceful settlement of the disputes amongst the tribes on the Red Sea Coast. In reply I am to state that Her Majesty's Government are doing what is in their power to promote the objects indicated in your letter, and that they believe that the Egyptian Government and authorities hold similar views.

To the Secretary

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

I am, &c.,

J. PAUNCEFOTE.

Emin Pasha.

AFTER a silence of nearly a year, letters have again been received from EMIN PASHA, and we are glad to find by telegraph that, up to the beginning of November last, he was still continuing his beneficent sway over the Province which he has ruled over for so many years.

WADELAI, *August 16th, 1887.*

DEAR MR. ALLEN,—Your most welcome letter of 19th November, 1886, reached here at the end of June, 1887, and I should have answered it at once, had I not been detained by a month's work on the western shores of Lake Albert. A new station which I pushed towards the south needed inspection, and a little caravan with goods from Uganda had to be brought home. Forgive, therefore, the delay, and accept my thanks for your considerate and cordial words.

Convey, also, please, my and my people's heartiest thanks to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Their ready sympathies with our position, their unselfish advocacy of help to be sent, their generous exertion in our behalf have greatly rejoiced and obliged us, and our warmest thanks will never equal our obligations. As to myself, if ever I wanted an encouragement to pursue my work, the acknowledgment of what, by God's permission, I was allowed to do until now, will spur me to go on and to do my duty cheerfully.

I am sorry to disappoint your kind wish that your letter may find me safely arrived at Zanzibar, and I may as well tell you that I have been greatly amused by the doubts expressed in some papers if I would stay or leave when Mr. STANLEY arrives. I think there can be no doubt that I stay, and I wonder how one could suppose the contrary. I need not dwell on the reasons for my decision; would you desert your own work just at the dawn of better times?

Since my last letter to you I have been able to resume the regular turn of affairs, relaxed somewhat by the events you know. I have inspected our stations, and erected two new ones. I have put order everywhere, and our native chiefs have been consulted. The crops for this year are luckily abundant, the cotton plantations yield very fairly, and altogether things look now more brightly than before. By Mr. MACKAY's kind help I have procured a considerable lot of sheeting and prints from Uganda; if not sufficient to cover our wishes, they were enough for giving to everyone some little gift. But as our self-made "damoor," or cotton stuff, is more appropriate for wear and tear, we reserve these for holy days. The value of what they receive I make my men pay from their wages.

I cannot speak too highly of the untiring exertions, and valuable assistance afforded me by Mr. MACKAY, the Church Missionary Society's Missionary, in Uganda. At great personal inconvenience, he has not only provided for the despatch of our posts from and to Zanzibar, and done his utmost to facilitate our transactions in Uganda, but he has actually deprived himself of many valuable things to assist myself, and give me comfort. He has done splendid work in Uganda, but lately his labours have been somewhat interfered with by the Arabs trying to have him turned out of Uganda. His position, therefore, has become dangerous, but I hope he may be able to hold his own. In the interest of the Uganda Mission, I am very glad that Mr. STANLEY chose the Congo road for his expedition. He will there encounter numberless difficulties, arising mostly out of the soil to go across, yet he will, without doubt, succeed in vanquishing them; whilst, coming by Uganda, he would never have

obtained permission to come here, except by sheer force, besides imperilling the life and work of the Missionaries.

Once provided with the necessaries, I deem it not at all difficult to open a direct road to the sea coast by way of the Lango and Masai countries. A chain of stations in suitable places and distances is more than sufficient for holding the road open, and the country itself is so rich in camels and donkeys, and so eminently fit for breeding them, that means of transport will never want. The only obstacle to conquer is the fierceness of the Lango people. I think, nevertheless, that by cautious and energetic proceedings they may become more manageable. I should like, respecting this, to hear the opinion of Mr. THOMSON, whose book I have not yet been able to procure.

At all events, you see, I have a good lot of work before me, and if, with God's help, I succeed in carrying out only a part of it, I shall feel more than rewarded for whatever I have had to undergo. Privations do not terrify me—twelve years' stay in Central Africa are a good steel.

The death of GORDON has been, as you truly say, a great blow to civilisation in Africa. Certainly he would have done better to make his way here, where friends awaited him. Through prisoners, we had heard of his arrival in the Soudan, but we never could make out what he was doing, and the news of the fall of Khartoum, and of GORDON's death there, on the 21st of January, given me by the MAHDI's Commander, KEREMALLAH, seemed too incredible for acceptance. GORDON has his rest: he died, as he wished, the death of a soldier—now it is our duty to carry on his work, and upon myself, his last surviving officer in the Soudan, devolves the honour to develop his intentions. Be sure that, by GOD's will, I shall succeed.

The KING OF UGANDA is again at war with KABREGA, who would not listen to my warnings, misled as he was by an Arab trader.

The whole western part of Unyoro has been laid waste. KABREGA had to escape, and is now somewhere near Kisuga, on the road to Mrooli. The Waganda established themselves in Mayangesi, and seem unwilling to quit the district again. All communications are closed. I do, therefore, not know when I may be able to forward this letter, but I trust it will reach you safely some day or another. Do not forget your promise to write to me sometimes, and believe me to be,

Yours very faithfully,

DR. EMIN PASHA.

To the Secretary of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

WADELAI, August 15th, 1887.

DEAR DR. FELKIN,—Your very friendly letter, dated 26th of November, 1886, arrived on the 27th of June, 1887, and I can truly say that I have seldom had so great a pleasure. The delay in answering it is due to the fact that I was compelled to undertake a journey to the south in order to inspect the new station, Msva, which I have established on the western shores of the Albert Lake, and to arrange with the chiefs living near it for the erection of another station still further to the south. After this, I was obliged to go to Kibiro in order to receive a caravan of goods for my people, which Mr. MACKAY had the goodness to forward me. As soon as I returned here I was compelled to dock the steamer *Khedive*. I then occupied myself with arrears of correspondence with my station; and the pleasing task of dividing the goods I had received among my people also took some time.

I do not need to tell you how very deeply I appreciate the exertions you have made to create interest in my people and in our position, nor how grateful I feel to you for making such an appeal for help to be sent us. . . . I must, however, beg you to fulfil for me one duty—namely, to express in my name to the Council of the Scottish Geographical Society my feelings of the deepest gratitude for the warm and hearty manner in which they took up my cause, notwithstanding that I was a perfect stranger to them. The expression of the sympathy of such men for me, as the last pioneer of civilisation and progress, as a worker for the emancipation and welfare of the negroes, can only have one effect—namely, that of urging me more strongly than ever to hold on to my post, and of encouraging me to proceed in the course I have so long pursued. Will you assure the gentlemen from me that, as long as God spares my life, I will remain at my post, and will strive to uphold the traditions I received from GORDON.

DETERMINATION TO REMAIN.

I indicated in my last letter to you that I intended to remain here, and that, even if Mr. STANLEY is able to supply me with ammunition and goods, I should under no circumstances think of deserting my post. In this firm decision I am confirmed—first, by my wish to remain in the province until all the positions I have been obliged to evacuate have been reoccupied, and till my people have a safe route by which it will be possible for them to communicate with the outside world, and to obtain the necessities of life; and, secondly, by the sympathy and appreciation which my work has apparently met with. This, I hold, makes it my duty to go on working as long as ever it is possible. In addition to these weighty reasons, I certainly feel that I have not yet brought to a satisfactory conclusion my private scientific work, and if I should ever see Europe again—which I do not expect to—I should be very ashamed indeed to have only patchwork to present to the public. It seems to me, too, that by remaining where I am I should be performing a far better service to science and to her representatives than by any tour in Europe. This fact, I confess, adds considerable weight to my other reasons for expressing my determination to remain here. And, lastly, should I not be acting in direct contradiction to the whole of my long years of work here, if now, when at last the long-hoped-for help and sympathy from Europe arrives, I should give up my work, give the lie to my often-expressed ideals, and become untrue to the firm and conscientious opinions which I have formed?

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Having come to this decision, and by doing so laid the foundations for my future action, it remains for me to explain to you my ideas concerning the future of these countries. It is impossible to think in earnest of giving up the ground we still possess; there can really be no question about it. It was only on account of the pressure of circumstances that I was compelled to give up for a time the outlying districts, such as Monbuttu, Rohl, and Lattuka. It was a sacrifice that I made most unwillingly, and only on account of the absolute necessity of the case. As soon as I am in a position to do so, I shall most decidedly reoccupy the western districts in order to prevent their falling into the hands of anyone else. The easterly districts, such as Lattuka and Farashel, can be occupied at any moment. The stations which we at present occupy are Rejaf, Bedden, Kiri, Muggi, Labore, Khor Aju, Dufilé, Fatiko, Wadelai; and in addition to these, I have reoccupied Wandí, in Makraka, and Fadibek. I have also the two stations of Small and Great Mahagi, on the Albert Lake. Lado I have given up, partly because the district has been left by the negroes, and partly because it was so difficult to supply the garrison with food. Three days ago I sent off

a small exploring party from here towards the south-west ; they have orders to try and find Mr. STANLEY, and also to seek for a suitable place for erecting a new station in the A-Lendu district.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES.

With regard to a future route for obtaining supplies, I have in my mind two—the one follows the west shore of the Albert Lake, then passes obliquely through Mboga and the district of the Baltua to the northern extremity of Tanganyika ; the other goes in a westerly direction to the Welle-Maku. But it remains to be seen which I shall choose, and I must wait until I know the result of STANLEY's expedition, if he is ever able to come, before deciding. Without doubt, however, the best and only route for us eventually is, not one to Tanganyika or to the west, but through the Lango and Masai districts to the coast. Even Mr. STANLEY will probably find that the difficulties of the Congo route are almost insurmountable, especially those of transport. I know the almost impassable swamps, the numbers of rivers with floating vegetation, from personal observation, and I know well enough the difficulties which a traveller will have to surmount in marching from the Congo here. On the other hand, I cannot think that England, who has obtained a sphere of influence between Mombasa and our countries, will intend to let the district lie fallow. Surely she will be far more likely to utilise it. Sooner or later, therefore, it will be absolutely necessary for stations to be erected in order to permit merchants to traverse the country in safety, and also for the purpose of regulating the transport. And the presence of camels, both in the Lango and Masai districts, offers every possible help to such a project. We can take it for granted, then, that the opening up of this route is only a question of time ; and if I live until England commences to open up a road from the coast, I can easily concentrate a few troops, open up a few stations, and therefore be able soon to join hands with those coming from the east and help them considerably. However, it is no good trying to do this now ; I must wait until Mr. STANLEY arrives, for he will probably bring me a key to all these riddles. I see quite clearly that it is impossible for me to expect that England should give any official help. The generous action of private parties in sending STANLEY's expedition, and the manifestations of sympathy and acknowledgments which I have received, as well as the prospect of being at length able to come to some arrangement whereby we may supply our needs, perfectly satisfies me.

EGYPT OR ENGLAND ?

I must mention, however, that up to the present time I have received no instructions from Egypt, although I have had a letter from NUBAR PASHA, through Consul HOLMWOOD, of Zanzibar, in which he (NUBAR) informs me that he will send me instructions and details by the next post. Now, whatever instructions I receive from Egypt, one thing is clear, that it is impossible for me, with all my people, to evacuate this province. We shall therefore have to see whether the Egyptian Government intends to relinquish all claims to the province, which, at the present time, is perfectly useless to her, or whether she intends to retain it and to become responsible for the cost of its retention, or not. The newspapers, which Mr. MACKAY has had the goodness to send me, only give me news to November, 1886, and therefore it is impossible for me to form any opinion as to the state of matters in Egypt, and whether they have any intention of reoccupying the Soudan again or not. If, however, we take it for granted that the Egyptian Government intends to relinquish this province, and that, on the other hand, England is compelled, owing to political

circumstances, not to annex these districts, then comes the question which you have raised—for me to take up an independent position, just as the RAJAH OF SARAWAK has done; that it will be perfectly possible for me to do this is certain, and I am glad that you think so too. If I follow out your suggestions there are, as far as I can see, two ways of doing it. The one is to seek for the protection of England, and I do not see how they could refuse to accede to my request, as, if I made it, I am sure that I should be backed up by the public opinion. The other way is for me to establish myself in a perfectly independent position, which would, indeed, be easy enough; but it is probable that in the future I should meet with some difficulties. It would be quite possible to come to a definite arrangement with a syndicate of English merchants with regard to my ivory. All they would require to do would be to send out an agent who would take my ivory according to contract, and pay me for it either in money or in goods. Then, too, I think that it would be far better for the merchants to sell their goods themselves. A contract such as I have indicated would be useful to both parties concerned, and, indeed, at the present moment it is the only possible thing for me to do. I hate all monopolies, and I do not think them just, but until a reorganisation of this province has been introduced, and until the outstanding accounts of the province have been settled, a number of the present officials paid off, and the province placed upon a firm basis of self-support, the ivory trade must, of necessity, remain as a monopoly of any one governing the province. But apart from ivory, we have in our province so many articles of barter that, if only trade were introduced with a certain amount of common sense, it would be bound to succeed. You must remember that in the old days the goods which were sent to me from Khartoum were never sufficient for the consumption of my people alone, and that therefore it was never possible for me to utilise those goods for the purposes of barter. In the east we have in abundance ivory, ostrich feathers, skins, oils, wax, tree butter; and in the west, ivory india-rubber, palm oil, furs, &c., certainly enough for trade.

MR. MACKAY (C.M.S.).

The last letters I received from Mr. MACKAY were dated the 3rd of May, 1887, and accompanied my letters from Europe. I expect that since that date other letters have arrived from Zanzibar in Uganda, but that Mr. MACKAY has found it impossible to forward them to me. It is impossible to know how long this disturbed state of matters will last. I have requested CASATI to try and make friends with the chief of the Waganda, who are stationed in Magangesi (?); he is an old scholar of Mr. MACKAY's, and perhaps he will be able to be of service to us. You, however, well know the strict discipline which is maintained in the Waganda army, and therefore my hopes are not very great. I am now trying to prevail upon MOHAMMED BIRI, the leader of the caravan, to take these letters to Mr. MACKAY, and I hope he will get them there safely; but I am not sure that Mr. MACKAY will be in Uganda, for in his last letter he says that he will probably be compelled to leave that country for a time, as the Arabs are again using all their influence with the King to harm the Mission. I hope, indeed, in the interests of civilisation, which interests Mr. MACKAY has served with such splendid success, that his fears may not prove true, but that he may be permitted for a long time to come to continue the work, to the blessing of those to whom he is both teacher and friend. Should he leave Uganda, it will be an immense loss for us, especially for me; this I wish especially to put on record. Since the very first lines I wrote to Mr. MACKAY have been in his possession, up to the present time, he has acted for us in the most generous and unselfish manner possible; indeed, we shall never be

in a position to thank him sufficiently for all he has accomplished ; he it is who has aided us, notwithstanding that he has had personally to suffer for it, and he has been both a true friend and adviser to me. When I have been extremely cast down, his letters have aided and upheld me, and given me fresh courage to new work. He has divided what he had with me, and has robbed himself to overload me with presents. May GOD, who protects us all, richly reward him ; it is perfectly out of my power to thank him sufficiently. I have been fortunate indeed in receiving letters from you, Counsel HOLMWOOD, Sir JOHN KIRK (to whom I am greatly indebted), Professor FLOWER, Dr. HARTLAUB, Miss GORDON, Dr. JUNKER, Mr. ALLEN (of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY).

HIS PEOPLE CONTENTED.

It is comical to read some of the speculations in some of the papers I have received as to whether I shall stay at my post or return with STANLEY, as if there could be a shadow of doubt as to which I should do ! Is it not indeed curious that whereas men in Britain are generous enough to subscribe thousands of pounds to send us help and assistance, I have not so much as received a single letter from Germany, with the exception of Dr. HARTLAUB'S ? . . . The goods which I have been recently able to buy have been enough to supply my soldiers (1,266 men, exclusive of officers) with a suit of clothes each ; the officers and clerks have received in addition a few coloured pocket handkerchiefs and a little blue *kanaki* for their wives and children. This they have indeed deserved on account of their faithful service, although I must say that several of the officers have caused me considerable difficulties ; but I think that this has been due to the example set by their Egyptian comrades, who have systematically tried to render my position difficult, constantly attempting to get up revolts in my absence, although swearing to the greatest devotion when I visited their stations. I have been compelled to exercise immense patience, and up to the present it has been successful. Just now I have nothing to complain of, for peace has succeeded on discontent, and I am strong enough to compel the malcontents to obey my orders. Some time ago, however, it was far otherwise ; I had a great deal of trouble, and in Redjaf especially several officers behaved very badly ; indeed, I was obliged to go there myself last May, and after parading the soldiers, I arrested the discontented officers and imprisoned them. It was the only thing to do, and as I was sure that the soldiers would remain true to me, I thought it best to act energetically. Now everything is quiet. It is a curious fact how soon the negroes can be impressed by decided action, and how it is possible by personal influence to do almost anything with them. . . . I have been very pleased to see with what care Mr. RAVENSTEIN has introduced my work upon his splendid map. . . .

OBJECTS TO IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

As England and Germany have at last arrived at a decision as to their various spheres of interest in East Africa, it is certainly time to think of how it is best to develop our countries, and I consider that the first and most important resolution which must be come to, both for preserving peace and for the future welfare of Central Africa and the advance of its people, is an absolute veto on the introduction of guns, powder, and other munitions of war. What immense harm the Arabs have done and are doing with their constant importation of these articles. You know well enough yourself, from your experience in Uganda, that day by day razzias are made and Slaves caught. It is just the same in Unyoro, where shortly before the outbreak between Uganda and Unyoro a very large razzia was again made into the districts of Mboga,

and A-Lendu. KABREGA is said to have shown the Waganda Ambassador, MABUZI, on less than 1,700 guns; and granting that half this number are not fit for use, the remainder are more than enough to create tremendous mischief on the one hand, and on the other to cause the kings to become egotistical, and to incite them to commit excesses; Bishop HANNINGTON's murder by MWANGA illustrates what I mean. If, however, the introduction of guns, and especially of powder, were made impossible, all these evils would be done away, and the kings would soon be brought to their senses, and turn to legitimate trade. I recommend this matter to your earnest consideration, and I hope that before very long it will be possible to forbid the importation of these articles. MWANGA has forbidden the export of arms and ammunition to Unyoro; the Arabs, however, find a way to smuggle them into the country, and of course they can make a far higher profit on them than they can by carrying on a legitimate trade in stuffs.

September 3, 1887.—Yesterday afternoon I received a letter from Captain CASATI from Unyoro, in which he tells me that the Waganda have retired from that country; KABREGA himself, however, still remains in the neighbourhood of Mruli, but has given orders for his village near Djuaia to be rebuilt, so I hope that after his recent experiences he will treat Captain CASATI better.

I hope to send letters off again in three weeks, so that you should hear from me again by next mail. Try to write me as much as possible; writing with a type-writer must indeed be play-work.—Yours very faithfully,

To DR. R. W. FELKIN.

DR. EMIN PASHA.

NO NEWS OF MR. STANLEY.

Although no news of Mr. STANLEY's arrival at Wadelai has yet been received, we think that the explanation given by EMIN PASHA of the route through which the great explorer would have to conduct his large body of men sufficiently accounts for the unexpected delay. Mr. STANLEY left the station on the Aruwimi near the end of June, and had, consequently, been a little more than four months *en route* when EMIN's last despatch was telegraphed from Zanzibar. This is not a very long period for the safe convoy of such a large and heavily-laden caravan as that which started under Mr. STANLEY's command. Although we are not at present alarmed at the lack of news, we confess to a strong desire to hear of the safety of the relief expedition. The last news from EMIN is dated November 2, 1887.

THE POSITION OF EMIN PASHA IN "THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA."

The following letter was written after the appearance of a long article in *The Times*, of 4th April, on the present position of affairs in Africa:—

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

April 5, 1888.

SIR,—In your very exhaustive communication and leading commentary on this subject there is one potentate most scantily mentioned, who has acquired, and has now for some years exercised, an *imperium* under a far higher title than those of most of the Powers whose possessions *in esse* or *in posse* you have so carefully catalogued.

On the abandonment of the Soudan by Egypt on the mandate of England, EMIN

PASHA, then deserted and alone, has exercised a most beneficent rule in the government to which he was appointed by General GORDON, and having thus established what is practically a free negro kingdom in Equatorial Africa, it is due that he should henceforth be recognised by England as maintaining *de jure* that same beneficent rule he has long exercised *de facto*.

In the latest communication from EMIN PASHA which was published in your columns, after hearing of the projected expedition for his relief, which he acknowledges with the warmest gratitude, we have these words :—

"If, however, the people in Great Britain think that as soon as STANLEY or THOMSON comes I shall return with them they greatly err. I have spent twelve years of my life here, and would it be right of me to desert my post as soon as the opportunity for escape presented itself? I shall remain with my people until I see perfectly clearly that both their future and the future of our country is safe. The work that GORDON paid for with his blood I will strive to carry on, if not with his energy and genius, still according to his intentions and in his spirit. When my lamented chief placed the government of this country in my hands he wrote me : 'I appoint you for civilisation and progress sake.' I have done my best to justify the trust he had in me, and that I have, to some extent, been successful, and have won the confidence of the natives is proved by the fact that I and my handful of people have held our own up to the present day in the midst of hundreds and thousands of natives. I remain here, the last and only representative of GORDON's staff. It, therefore, falls to me, and is my bounden duty, to follow on upon the road he showed us. Sooner or later a bright future must arise for these countries—sooner or later these people will be drawn into the circle of the ever-advancing civilised world. For twelve long years I have striven and toiled and sown the seeds for future harvest—laid the foundation-stone for future buildings. Shall I now give up the work because a way may soon open to the coast? Never. . . . All we would ask England to do is to bring about a better understanding with Uganda, and to provide us with a free and safe way to the coast. That is all we want. Evacuate our territory? Certainly not."

It is to be hoped that we shall avail ourselves of this last opportunity of, in some degree, redeeming the consequences with which we have of late years afflicted Egypt and Africa, and which have resulted in such a large increase of the Slave-trade.

Yours truly,

EDMUND STURGE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
55, New Broad Street, E.C.

Brazil.

THE news from Brazil is of a most cheering character, pointing as it does to the probable emancipation of the Slaves in that Empire during the course of the present year.

We tender to Senhor ANTONIO PRADO our warmest congratulations on the policy which he is pursuing, and trust that his efforts will be crowned with success.

It must be a matter of great satisfaction to our esteemed friend, Senhor NABUCO, and his co-workers who have laboured so long and so persistently to bring about the immediate abolition of Slavery in the vast Empire of Brazil.

When it is remembered that up to the year 1856 large numbers of Slaves were yearly imported from Africa into Brazil, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY may well indeed "Thank God and take courage."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 13th, 1888.*

The Slavery Abolition Cabinet has been definitively constituted to-day.

The well-directed efforts of the Abolitionists began in 1871, when the late Viscount DU RIO BRANCO secured the adoption of a bill providing for the gradual abolition of Slavery. Not only did Brazil escape the dangers and disorders which attended the emancipation of Slaves in other countries of the New World, but the law bore great and unexpected fruits. The change was accelerated by the action of a Conservative Ministry in adopting, in 1885, a bill signed by M. ANTONIO PRADO, who, on leaving the Cabinet, urged his former colleagues to prosecute the work still further. In the Senate, supported by M. CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA, he subsequently spoke out energetically on the subject. Later still he became the Abolitionist Apostle in the province of St. Paul, the richest in Brazil, where, like his whole family, he strengthened precept by the force of example in liberating his numerous Slaves. The whole province imitated his action by unhesitatingly setting free the 100,000 Slaves still within its boundaries in June, 1887. Since then emancipations have become so numerous that the Ministry of Baron DE COTEGIPE, which had championed the *status quo*, had to retire in face of the manifest strength of public opinion. MM. CORREA DE OLIVEIRA and ANTONIO PRADO, the leaders of the advanced section of the Conservative party, have now been summoned to power, and there can be no doubt that the plenary and immediate liberation of the 450,000 Slaves still held in different parts of Brazil will, at the instance of both Ministers, be the first act of the Parliament, which is to open on 3rd May.

Upon the state of affairs now existing in Brazil, our energetic contemporary, *The Rio News*, thus writes under date March 15th.

"Upon the resignation of the COTEGIPE cabinet, the PRINCESS REGENT sent for Senator JOÃO ALFREDO, and charged him with the organisation of a new ministry. This was a task of no slight difficulty, as the transfer of power from one section to another in the same party, where no open rupture has yet occurred, would be sure to arouse violent jealousies, and perhaps open opposition. The task was accomplished successfully, however, and on the 11th instant, the following ministry was announced :

"Senator JOÃO ALFREDO CORRÊA DE OLIVEIRA, of Pernambuco—Premier and Minister of Finance ;

Deputy JOSÉ FERNANDES DA COSTA PEREIRA, Junior, of Rio de Janeiro—Minister of Empire ;

Deputy ANTONIO FERREIRA VIANNA, of Rio de Janeiro—Minister of Justice.

Senator ANTONIO DA SILVA PRADO, of São Paulo—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Senator LUIZ ANTONIO VIEIRA DA SILVA, of Maranhão—Minister of Marine.

Senator THOMAZ JOSÉ COELHO DE ALMEIDA, of Rio de Janeiro—Minister of War.

Deputy RODRIGO AUGUSTO DA SILVA, of São Paulo—Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

"The new cabinet is a strong one, and may be expected to accomplish some of the

reforms which are so urgently needed by the country. If it fails in this, then there is but little hope for the future. The Premier was a member of the RIO BRANCO cabinet, which gave Brazil the Emancipation Law of 1871, and was Minister of Empire during the controversy between the Government and the Church. He has thus far shown strong Liberal tendencies, and is known to be in sympathy with several of the more pressing reforms which the progressive men of his party have been advocating. He has thus far taken no part in financial matters, and has shown no special aptitude for the portfolio which he has reserved for himself, and it is impossible therefore to predict what policy he will pursue. Next to the Premier, the strongest man in the Ministry is Senator ANTONIO PRADO, formerly a member of the COTEGIPE cabinet, who has taken the comparatively unimportant portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He is strongly committed to the policy of the immediate abolition of Slavery, to reforms in the land laws, to assisted immigration, and in some measure to decentralisation. The new Minister of Justice, Deputy FERREIRA VIANNA, is one of the ablest lawyers of this city, and is almost an independent in politics. He is committed to a measure of municipal reform, and will, it is thought, favour some radical reforms in the administration of justice. He has thus far been a bitter opponent of the Imperial Family, but, with the example of Senator LAFAYETTE before us, it may be presumed that his days of antagonism are now at an end. The Minister of Marine, Senator VIEIRA DA SILVA, has occupied an important position in the Senate through his liberal views and eloquence. The Minister of Agriculture, Deputy RODRIGO DA SILVA, holds over from the last cabinet, and is believed to be in full accord with his São Paulo colleague on all questions likely to be brought forward. The two remaining members have before held ministerial portfolios, and are expected to help break the anticipated opposition of Senator PAULINO. All things considered, there is some considerable promise that a salutary change in public affairs will be brought about by this ministry, and that some of the long-promised reform measures will at last be realised."—*Rio News*.

"The recent change of ministry means more for the province of Rio de Janeiro than, perhaps, for any other province in the empire. São Paulo will be more strongly represented than before, but the accession of the JOÃO ALFREDO cabinet will make no material change in the policy which that province is pursuing. In Rio de Janeiro, however, the case will be widely different. Here the influence of Senator PAULINO, the dominating spirit of the COTEGIPE cabinet, has thus far prevailed, and has been exerted in opposition to abolition, decentralisation and all the other progressive measures of the day. While S. Paulo and some other provinces have been carrying out reforms by themselves, Rio de Janeiro has been held back, and has thus been steadily falling behind. There has been no emancipation movement in this province, and the spirit of municipal life and independence has shown no sign of awakening. A steady stream of immigrants has been pouring into S. Paulo during the past year, the Slaves have been liberated by hundreds and thousands, the coffee plantations are being largely and rapidly extended, the railways are prospering, new industries are springing up, the towns and cities of the province are increasing in population and trade, the freedmen—to everybody's surprise—are settling down contentedly on the plantations to the life of free, paid labourers, and everywhere are seen the signs of enterprise and prosperity. In Rio de Janeiro, the very reverse of all this is true—reaction, stagnation, distrust, uncertainty, oppression of Slaves, timid advances to immigrants, appeals for Government interference and help, and loss in trade and industry. It needs

no prophet to announce that such a policy must soon ruin the province. The fall of the COTEGIPE cabinet, happily, promises to change this fatal policy for Rio de Janeiro, and to give its planters a chance to adopt the reforms which are doing so much for S. Paulo. The power and influence of Senator PAULINO are at end. The new cabinet contains three Rio men who are not his followers, and who will use their influence to establish the liberal ideas of the new Premier and Senator ANTONIO PRADO in the province. It may create a fatal division in the ranks of the Conservative party, but it will break the supremacy of the reactionary faction, and give the province a chance to reassert itself. Perhaps the Rio planters may not choose to improve the opportunity; perhaps they may prefer to hold on to their Slaves, their prejudices and their debts to the Bank of Brazil. In any case, the way will be open to them, and if they fail to follow it the world will know just where the fault lies. The king who undertook to order back the tide got wet feet for his pains, and will be ridiculed for his folly until the end of time."—*Rio News*.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD.

SIR,—The recent quiet extinction of Slavery in Cuba, with no abatement of its productive industry, has attracted but little notice in the English Press, and the enclosed statement, under the above head, which appears in *Galvani's Messenger*, is a painful indication of the extent to which "Home Rule" has averted the attention of England from events now transpiring, fraught with consequences of the highest importance to the social condition of nations and to the industrial commerce of the world. I have now before me a letter from a Brazilian gentleman who, in himself and his family connections, has been one of the largest holders of Slave property in Brazil, which fully confirms this extraordinary and rapid advancement in the Anti-Slavery opinion of the country, from which it is almost safe to infer that complete emancipation in Brazil is now an affair, not of years, but only of months.

There are a few of us still surviving who can remember when the Slave-trade, then recently abolished by England, was vigorously prosecuted by the other nations of Europe, and was transporting from seventy thousand to one hundred thousand of its victims from Africa to Cuba and Brazil every year. To us, saddened as we must be by the late increasing ravages of the Slave-trade over the eastern half of Africa, with England looking on in apathy, in helplessness, it is nevertheless most refreshing to turn to this final extinction of Slavery in the western world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDMUND STURGE,

Chairman of Committee of Anti-Slavery Society.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

55, New Broad Street, E.C., London, March 23.

NOTE.—As SENHOR NABUCO sailed by the March mail for Brazil, he will be in time to support the abolition measures of the new Cabinet.

Morocco.

A CONFERENCE on the subject of Morocco, called by a Committee of the ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY, was recently held at the London residence of Mr. PERDICARIS, of Tangier. There was a large attendance, which included representatives of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and many other public bodies interested in the subject. Sir ROBERT FOWLER, M.P., presided, and in opening the proceedings, explained that sympathising with Mr. PERDICARIS's views on the *protégé* questions, and recognising the necessity at the present time for international action in dealing with the complex problem of Consular protection, he earnestly hoped that the Madrid Conference would divest the existing system of its gross abuses, and that the British Government would take the initiative in showing a benevolent interest in the people of Morocco. He expressed his belief that the leaders of the important Jewish community in England, acting in the spirit of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, would bring the force of their enlightened public opinion to bear on behalf of their co-religionists in Morocco, and of the principles of justice and morality.

Mr. PERDICARIS who, with Captain ROLLESTON, has taken an active part in combatting the abuses of the present system, explained the circumstances which had led the Spanish Government to invite the Powers who had signed the former Convention of 1880, to again appoint delegates to consider the remonstrances elicited from the SULTAN by the outrages perpetrated under cover of foreign flags in Morocco. Illustrations of these outrages were given by Captain ROLLESTON, who cited cases of natives who had been imprisoned and chained together in gangs for debts they did not owe. He had even seen children imprisoned for debts incurred by their parents. Captain ROLLESTON is the author of an able and exhaustive article on Morocco in the December number of the *Westminster Review*.

Mr. CHESSON, in introducing the following resolution, spoke in the warmest terms of the disinterested devotion to the cause of humanity displayed by Mr. PERDICARIS and Captain ROLLESTON in Morocco. The resolution was as follows:—"This meeting supports the suggestion that a joint or collective Consular tribunal should be established in the place of the present individual and conflicting jurisdiction of the various foreign Consulates in Morocco, and trusts that Her Britannic Majesty's representatives at the approaching Conference at Madrid may deem it advisable to submit some scheme for the establishment of a joint Consular tribunal at Tangier, and the other towns where there are foreign Consuls."

Mr. ALEXANDER MCARTHUR, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. CHARLES H. ALLEN, Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, who stated that he had visited Morocco, two years ago, with Mr. CRAWFORD, as a deputation from the Society. They had suggested to Sir JOHN HAY the establishment of a joint Court, composed of the representatives of the European and other Powers. His Excellency expressed himself in favour of such a Court, the difficulty being that the representatives could not agree amongst themselves in carrying out any joint policy. Mr. ALLEN said he could corroborate the statements which had been made regarding the shocking outrages perpetrated under foreign flags, and described their efforts to secure the release of a prisoner at Mogador named BOU-MAHDI, an old man, who had been the governor of Duguella, and was thrown into prison by the present SULTAN's grandfather. Mr. CRAWFORD, formerly British Consul-General in Havanna, reproached English merchants with their apathy regarding Morocco, where Germans and Frenchmen were developing a rapidly increasing traffic, and reminded the meeting that the SULTAN's defective administration was the primary cause of the evils of which other speakers

had complained. He added, that although English merchants had not hitherto realised the importance of Morocco as a market, they still monopolised more than half the imports and exports.

Mr. F. W. CHESSON mentioned that a Memorandum, advocating joint Consular tribunals in Morocco, had been presented to Lord SALISBURY by the ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY, and that it had been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the English Minister at Tangier for consideration.

The action of the Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committees, in support of the same scheme, was alluded to, whereupon Surgeon-Major PRINGLE, of the latter Society, rose to explain the urgency of creating some tribunal which might exercise a prohibitive control over the wine shops and drinking booths, where the subjects of Christian Powers were rapidly debauching the natives with drink. Mr. WESTGARTH, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, eulogised Sir ROBERT FOWLER'S untiring zeal in the defence of the helpless and oppressed.

[NOTE BY EDITOR "*Reporter*."—A Memorandum forwarded to Lord SALISBURY by the Aborigines Protection Society was, we are glad to note, very much in accord with the Report on Morocco presented to the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, by Messrs. J. V. CRAWFORD and CHARLES H. ALLEN, in January, 1886. In that Report (page 17), may be found an account of the unfortunate prisoner BOU-MAHDI.]

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

22nd March, 1888.

To the Right Honourable

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., &c., &c.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD,—If the report current is correct, that the Conference about to be held at Madrid has been convened at the instance of the SULTAN OF MOROCCO for the purpose of modifying or re-adjusting previous conventions; and as the *Protégé* system embraces, among other very serious considerations, that of humanity in general, the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY avail themselves of this occasion to draw your Lordship's benevolent attention to the question of Slavery and of the inland Slave-trade, which is still carried on in the Empire of Morocco; and the undersigned have been authorised to express a hope, on behalf of that Society, that the question may be mooted at said Conference with the view of inducing the Sultan to abolish that infamous traffic.

Should it be deemed unadvisable to bring pressure upon the SULTAN in this direction at the Conference, the Society hopes that, at least, the joint opinion of the Powers represented at it may be conveyed to the Sultan's Envoys on that occasion as condemnatory of Slavery and the Slave-trade.—We have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

JOHN V. CRAWFORD.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, March 29, 1888.

SIR,—I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. urging that the question of Slavery in Morocco may be brought forward at the Conference which is about to be held at Madrid between the representative of the SULTAN OF MOROCCO and those of the European Powers, and I am to inform you that the subject is one that would not fall within the scope of the Conference.—I am, Sir, &c.,

T. V. LISTER.

The Secretary ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Liquor Traffic in Africa.

WE have received, per favour of our valued correspondent, Miss EMILY BUXTON, a very full report of a public meeting, held in Sierra Leone, "to protest against the liquor traffic by Europe with Africa, and its demoralizing influences upon the latter."

It is unnecessary for us to state that we heartily concur in the resolutions passed at that meeting, and shall always willingly lend such influence as we possess to those who oppose the introduction of alcoholic drinks into Africa.

We are glad to note that the European residents are joining heartily with the natives in West Africa to denounce the trade in alcohol, and to protest against the Revenues of the Colony being so largely dependent upon the duties levied upon that traffic.

The Hon. and Rev. JAMES JOHNSON (coloured), who last year addressed large meetings on this subject in London, and who gave us valuable information respecting Slave-holding in Africa, laid some valuable statistics before the meeting, from which we quote the following *résumé* :—

Last year, 70 wholesale and retail licenses were issued by the Government to this Peninsula of about 50,000 inhabitants for the sale of the intoxicating spirits, and 20 to the Sherbro—a total of 90 for about 60,000 persons. This gives an average of one drinking establishment to about 600 persons! £3,350 were paid for these licenses, notwithstanding the cry of hard times and poverty everywhere. About 243,706 gallons of these intoxicants were imported into the Colony. 167,488 gallons of this were for home consumption, and were the portion upon which duty was paid at the Customs. 76,278 for which no such duty was paid here were exported into the river countries, and to this number must be added the fearfully large quantities that passed direct from Europe to the Sherbro, and through Mellicourie, Foricaria, Dubrica, Lamboya, Konakri, and other ports, duty free into these countries. The cost of spirits imported into the Colony was £27,936 6s. 7d., and amount of duty paid, £17,802 17s. 8d., making a total of £45,737 4s. 3d.; this was paid back by the people to the importers, *plus* the profits to the trade and cost of licenses. Of the gross quantity imported into the Colony, over 20,000 gallons were of the vile trade rum and trade gin described already. About one-half of the revenue of the Colony, which, *minus* Imperial Grants, may be put down at £54,000, was raised from the liquor traffic. Such is the general sense on the part of the people of the dependence of the Colonial revenue upon this traffic, that on the streets many may be heard asking how is the machinery of government to be kept up if this traffic is suppressed? The figures quoted, and the other facts alluded to, already show a great local consumptive power, and suggest an alarmingly great discharge of this fire-water, this dreadful poison, into the interior countries; this, then, is the way in which we are fitting ourselves for work for these countries, and endeavouring to confer a benefit on them! The traffic is highly injurious, both to them and to ourselves.

Furthermore, we need yet as a people to take our place among the nations of the earth; and this brutalising and debasing traffic cannot help us to it.

Tunis.

WE are glad to notice, in a recent number of *L'Afrique Explorée et Civilisée*, that the attention of the Government of Tunis has been called to the frequent sales of negro women as Slaves in the Regency, in spite of the Decree, of 1846, abolishing Slavery.

Brought into the southern part of Tunis, by the caravans from the Soudan, these women are sold without the fact or the sales being reported by the Caïds.

The Government has accordingly issued a circular to the Governors and Caïds, charging them with the responsibility of watching the caravans, of verifying whether they have any Slaves, and if so, of arresting the owners and bringing them to justice. The negro women who may be seized are to be placed, at the expense of the Slave-traders, in houses of good repute, until they are able to earn their own livelihood. All negroes or negresses who may be actually serving as Slaves are to be notified that they are free in the presence of the Cadi (local judge).

The Government has insisted upon the punctual observance of this circular, and if its decrees are carried out faithfully it will earn the thanks of the civilized world. We shall expect to hear, through our Consul in Tunis, some confirmation of this statement of *L'Afrique*.

HISTORY OF THE ARABS IN AFRICA.

Translated from *L'Afrique Explorée et Civilisée*, February, 1888, by
J. V. CRAWFORD, Esq.

One of the most remarkable phenomena in the progress of events in Africa is, without doubt, the spread of Arab influence, from the North-East of that continent over nearly all the northern portion of it to the Atlantic and the Gulf of Guinea, and from the East towards the central equatorial zone. Like the flood-tide, which steadily rises, it threatens some day to embrace the whole of this immense continent. Men of all conditions, explorers or missionaries, publicists or philanthropists, equally recognise it, some to exalt the effects of this influence on the natives, and to deprecate the results of European civilisation, others to impugn the value of the civilisation introduced by the representatives of Islam, and the means by which they propagate it. Without pretending to thrust ourselves into the discussion which has been raised on this subject in the English, French and German reviews, we would, in recapitulating the data upon which all these publications are agreed, together with the information furnished by some special writers on the subject, mark the stages of the development of Arab influence in Africa, tracing its present limits, and indicating the principal reasons which have led to it.

The development of Arab influence in Africa embraces a period of nearly 1,500 years, during which its progress cannot be followed uninterruptedly, but it may be divided into three distinct periods, without always being able to indicate the precise dates.

The first period does not embrace more than about 70 years of the seventh century. In 640 AMRU-IBN-AL AASSI, OMAR's lieutenant, invaded Egypt with 40,000 men, and captured Alexandria in 641. To establish his authority on a solid basis,

OMAR favoured the emigration to Egypt of a certain number of Arab tribes, whose rule was comparatively light, for they levied only moderate taxes from the natives, and did not put any religious restraint upon them. Notwithstanding this, vast numbers of the natives, disgusted with the dogmatical controversies of the Christians among them, and desirous of getting rid of the capitation tax imposed on unbelievers, embraced Islam.

AMRU speedily undertook the conquest of North Africa. After his death, in 664, the Egyptian Governor, AKBAH, seized Fezzan, founded Kairouan, and advanced to the frontier of Morocco, which country, since 618, had been occupied by the Spanish Visigoths. After the battle of the Muluya, all Morocco, as far as Ceuta, fell into the hands of the Arabs. The Berbers, who had at first resisted, nearly all adopted, soon after, the religion as well as the language of the Arabs. Seventy years had sufficed to put the Arabs and Islam in possession of all North Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic. Under their influence, the peoples of the conquered zone rose to a certain degree of civilisation, as regards agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and a sprinkling of the arts. The Arabs at that time tolerated the existing religions, and respected the established customs of the country. They even strove to develop the germs of a culture other than their own. The large cities, like Kairouan, Tlemcen, and Fez, were peopled by hundreds of thousands of industrious inhabitants, and the status of woman was higher than it is now.

About the middle of the twelfth century several nomadic tribes, who till then had remained in Upper Egypt, emigrated, with all their belongings, to the North-West of Africa. Some Arabian authors estimate their number at a million, others at 250,000 only. Probably they were followed by other nomadic tribes. They did not remain in the vicinity of the coast, but penetrated the interior, only it is difficult to trace the direction followed by this new stream of emigration, whose importance is less in a political point of view than it is in an ethnological and religious sense. All we can say is that from the eleventh to the twelfth centuries, their influence extended itself as far as the kingdom of Sourhaï to the North of Timbuctoo, and to that of Kanem to the east of Lake Tchad. Already, in the eleventh century, SA-KA-SSI, fifteenth king of the SA dynasty in Sourhaï, had embraced Islam, and, according to LENG, from that time the States of the Middle Niger have remained the chief bulwark of Islam, and became the seat of an advanced civilisation. It was probably at this time that the Foulbés also embraced Islam.

During the same period, Arab influence spread along the East Coast. The Arabs had, no doubt, crossed the Red Sea, in 697, and, indeed, emigration had reached a high figure in 822; but it was only at the close of the eleventh and at the beginning of the twelfth centuries that the strongest tide set towards the Eastern slope of the mountains of Abyssinia. An Arab manuscript, which Dr. PAULITSCHKE has perused, states, that in 1195, OMAR WALASMA, of the noble tribe of KOREISH, established his authority over the country between Zeila and Harrar. His dynasty lasted up to the sixteenth century. According to Somali traditions, the Arabs also established themselves at other places in Eastern Africa, marrying the women of the country, and driving the pagan Gallas back towards the south. Two large emigrations occurred in the thirteenth and in the fifteenth centuries. At the time of their first voyage to Abyssinia, under CHRISTOPHER DE GAMA, the Portuguese found, between Tadjurah and Cape Guardafui, the powerful kingdom of the Adals, whose Moslem princes proved to be declared enemies of Christianity.

(To be continued.)

Obituary.

THE LATE GEORGE STURGE.

THIS generous philanthropist died at his residence, Sydenham, on the 14th of April, at the ripe age of 90 years. It is well known that during his lifetime Mr. STURGE gave away to charities very large sums, principally devoted to the support of hospitals, missions, and various educational institutions. Some of these bodies, it is believed, received sums varying from £5,000 to £10,000 in gifts. We understand that in addition to these amounts a sum of over £30,000 has been bequeathed by Mr. STURGE to various hospitals and other charitable bodies.

In 1884 he invested a sum of £500 to be paid to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, by instalments of £100 per annum, which will be exhausted in about twelve months. Beyond this the Society does not benefit by Mr. STURGE'S will.

MR. F. W. CHESSON.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. F. W. CHESSON, who was carried off, after a few days' illness, by an attack of inflammation of the lungs. Mr. CHESSON has for many years been principally before the public as the able and energetic Secretary of the ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY, a body which was originally founded by the late Sir FOWELL BUXTON. The work of the Society, though mainly connected with Africa, was by no means confined to that quarter of the globe. Under Mr. CHESSON'S able guidance the South African question has been brought very prominently before the British public, and it will be remembered that the late Mr. W. E. FORSTER very cordially worked with Mr. CHESSON in that direction.

Many notices have appeared of the late Mr. CHESSON'S career, as he has long been connected with some of the organs of the London Press. What we specially wish to record is the hearty manner with which he co-operated with the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY whenever the joint action of the two Societies could be beneficially exercised.

At their meeting, on Friday, the 4th of May, the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY passed the following minute of condolence with Mrs. CHESSON :—

"The Committee have learned with deep concern the sudden decease of Mr. F. W. CHESSON, the able and energetic Secretary of the ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY, and they desire to convey to Mrs. CHESSON their heartfelt sympathy with her under the great loss she has sustained.

"Throughout a long period Mr. CHESSON has, on various occasions, rendered important service to the Committee, especially by his co-operation in matters requiring Parliamentary aid. In this special department of their work, Mr. CHESSON'S ready assistance and unrivalled experience will not be easily replaced.

"By order of the Committee,

"CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*"

We are requested to give notice that a testimonial to the late Mr. CHESSON will be raised. As was well stated in one of the leading papers, he was one of those men who performed every work well except that of making his own fortune. We are sorry to learn that Mrs. CHESSON, who is a daughter of the late GEORGE THOMPSON, the great Anti-Slavery Orator, is left with a large and young family, very inadequately provided for. Donations towards the CHESSON MEMORIAL FUND will be thankfully received by

EDMUND STURGE, Charlbury, Oxon.

JOSEPH ALLEN, 18, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, 55, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

Memorial Fund to Mr. Chesson.

A MEETING of Mr. CHESSON's friends was held at the offices of the Aborigines Protection Society, Broadway, for the purpose of forming a Memorial Fund, the benefit of which will go to Mrs. CHESSON and the family. Sir ROBERT FOWLER, M.P., presided, and there were also present Sir CHARLES DILKE, Bart., Sir FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., Mr. ALEXANDER MCARTHUR, M.P., Mr. GEORGE PALMER, Mr. EDMUND STURGE, Mr. MARTIN WOOD, Mr. LEWIS SERJEANT, Mr. HENRY GURNEY, Mr. PERCY BUNTING, Mr. CHARLES HANCOCK, Mr. FREDERICK GREEN, and others. A committee was formed, with Sir ROBERT FOWLER, M.P., as chairman, and Mr. A. MCARTHUR, M.P., as treasurer. The sum of £5,000 was named as a proper amount for the committee to aim at, and the following sums were promised at the Meeting :—

Sir ROBERT FOWLER, M.P.	£50	Mr. GEORGE PALMER...	£200
Sir CHARLES DILKE	£200	Mr. A. MCARTHUR, M.P....	£100
Mr. THOMASSON	£200	Mr. PERCY BUNTING	£50

SEYYID BARGASH BEN SAID.

WE regret to have to record the death of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR. Although of late we have had to deplore a considerable increase in the Slave-trade in Eastern and Central Africa, we do not feel justified in asserting that this increase is due to any change in the feelings of the late SULTAN, but rather to a lack of power to control the Slave raiding propensities of the turbulent Arabs, who, it is feared, have made Zanzibar a foothold whence to start on their nefarious expeditions. Under pretence of *trading*, not a few wealthy Arabs, and, if report speaks truly, persons of other nationalities, are carrying on a lucrative Slave-trade with the Continent. The late SULTAN will always hold an honourable position as being the first Arab ruler who has consented to sign a treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade, and to take active steps for carrying it out. For this the world is indebted to the firmness of Sir JOHN KIRK, whose name will be inseparably associated with that of the late SEYYID BARGASH in the Anti-Slavery history of Eastern Africa.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Editor's absence in Egypt, the REPORTER has been unavoidably delayed, and necessarily embraces a few notices of events occurring in May.

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"I am exceedingly obliged to you for 'The Classified Directory.' I shall find it most useful."—(This had reference to the apportionment of a £60,000 Legacy amongst London Charities). Right Hon. The (late) **EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.**

"Such a Work cannot fail to be of great utility, and I hope it may give a practical impulse where it is much needed."—Right Hon. **W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.**

N.B.—All Communications should be sent to the **EDITOR**, addressed as above.

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